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Note	Hutcheson to Cardoza, w/attachments, 10 pp. Re: Personal finances	2/7/77	C
Note	Hutcheson to Jordan, w/attachments, 5 pp. Re: Intelligence candidates	2/7/77	A
Note	Hutcheson to Mondale, et al., w/attachments, 61 pp. Re: DOT Issues	2/7/77	A

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Monday - February 7, 1977

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:15 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

8:30 Senior Staff Meeting - The Roosevelt Room.

9:00 Meeting of the Cabinet. (Mr. Jack Watson).
(2 hrs.) The Cabinet Room.

11:00 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:15 Meeting with Secretary Harold Brown and
(30 min.) Mr. Bert Lance - The Oval Office.

12:00 Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale.
The Oval Office.

1:30 Acting Mayor Michael A. Bilandic of Chicago,
(5 min.) and Alderman Tom Donovan - The Oval Office.

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DATE 10/1/83 BY 1043

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Acting Mayor Michael A. Bilandic (Chicago)
Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, and Mr.
Tom Donovan

Monday - February 7, 1977
1:30 P.M. (5 Minutes)

From: Tim Kraft

I. PURPOSE

Mayor Bilandic of Chicago requested a 5-minute appointment today to thank you for your concern and interest with regard to the recent train crash in Chicago.

II. PARTICIPANTS, BACKGROUND, PRESS PLAN

A. Participants: Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, Acting Mayor Michael A. Bilandic, and Tom Donovan, Alderman.

B. Background: Acting Mayor Michael A. Bilandic, a former Alderman and Member of the City Council from Mayor Daley's 11th Ward, will stop by briefly for a handshake/photograph.

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer.

DI 1
PR 7-1
LG/Chicago
TN 2

①

1977
FEB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

Jim Fallows -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Georgia Tech "Blueprint"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc
Follows

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT - Action

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *JMF*

SUBJECT: Georgia Tech "Blueprint"

I've just received a letter from Jim Nystrom, an editor of the Blueprint. You apparently agreed during the campaign to contribute to a special section they are running on you. *Don't remember this*

The project is now complete -- and has been approved by your friend Philip Alston -- except for a one-page letter from you, which they want to print. Nystrom says this about the letter: "We had in mind maybe a short anecdote concerning his memories here at Tech, or any such thing that might relate well to the students here. Also, maybe an acknowledgement of our solar energy research here at Georgia Tech."

Can you please give me some general guidance about your Georgia Tech memories? I will then draft something up and give it to you for your approval. Thank you.

*Stayed in Knowles
(a very old Dormitory)
Tech most difficult school I ever attended
First public service - ROTC
Have met hundreds of Tech alumni in top leadership positions
Roommate Robert Ormsby - Now Pres(?) Lockheed
from him began to far appreciate classical music*

RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT
JAN 10 1977

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

Charlie Schultze -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Secretary Adams
Jim Schleslinger
Jack Watson

Re: Ford Price Changes

Schulke
Watson for
Schlenger
+ Adams

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Schultze -

*Schlesinger or
Adams should
Compliment Ford
publicly. J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}


As you can see from the attached, some of the large companies are beginning to give us advance notification of price increases. You will also note that the Ford Motor Company price change is insignificant.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY
726 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES SCHULTZE
CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC ADVISERS

FROM : ROBERT W. CRANDALL 
ACTING DIRECTOR

SUBJECT : Ford Price Changes

David McCammon, Assistant Controller of the Ford Motor Co., called to say that on Monday, February 7, Ford will "realign" its prices for automobiles, lowering the prices of the smaller cars (from Granada down) and raising the prices of optional large engines on the larger cars (from standard sizes up). The increases in the manufacturer's suggested retail prices of the larger cars average \$34 on a volume-weighted basis while the decreases are up to \$50 per smaller car. Overall, the price changes (at current-model mix) will increase the manufacturer's suggested retail prices of Ford cars by 0.3%. Of course, if the changes in price structure induce shifting towards the smaller cars, the average increase will be less on a current-weight basis.

Sharon - log
in + send
info copies out
orig has
already gone
to President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

The attached is forwarded to you
for your information.

Bob Lipshutz
Hamilton Jordan
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Midge Costanza

Rick Hutcheson

Attachment: Schultze memo re Ford
Price Changes.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

Bob Lipshutz -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Richard Harden
Hugh Carter

Re: White House News Summary

front page
only to

Lipscomb
Harden
H. Carter

The White House Magazine Summary

*Lipshutz -
How many on
the news summary
staff? J.C.*

Friday, February 4, 1977

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RECEIVED
FEB 10 1977

TOO MUCH RICE, THE ORIGINAL SIN

By Tad Szulc

(The New Republic, January 29, 1977. First of a series)

"Massive but largely unwarranted economic aid to South Korea, much of it politically motivated and often provided in secret by the Johnson and Nixon administrations, is the 'original sin' behind the Korean bribery scandals now under investigation by a federal grand jury," Szulc writes.

Aid to Seoul kept the dictatorial regime of President Park Chung Hee solvent and helped finance his formidable lobby in Washington and covert intelligence against Korean dissidents in the U.S.

The "sin" goes back to the Johnson administration, which wanted South Korea to become involved in Vietnam. Nixon picked up where Johnson left off, and the American business community involved itself, too.

It cost the U.S. a total of \$1.7 billion to obtain Korean assistance in Vietnam. The payments were disclosed in 1970.

In addition, the U.S. sent vast shipments of rice to South Korea. They were financed under a long-term loan -- with U.S. taxpayers' money. Nixon ordered the shipments to please Louisiana and California congressmen, whose states produced the rice, and to please Park, who wanted to keep prices in his country low. Rice shipments between 1969 and 1971 were 40 per cent in excess of what the Agency for International Development deemed necessary for the South Korean economy.

In 1971 an agreement was made for the U.S. to pay South Korea \$375 million in return for Seoul's restraining textile exports to the U.S. The agreement was never announced, nor was it reported to Congress. This was one of 34 secret executive agreements with South Korea in violation of the Case Act of 1972.

"Nobody in Washington seems to know exactly what secret commitments our government has made to the Park regime in the economic and military realms," according to Szulc.

GIVING IT BACK TO THE INDIANS

By Robert McLoughlin

(The Atlantic Monthly, February, 1977)

Two Indian tribes claiming ownership of more than half the land in the state of Maine have built a case so strong that realtors have begun to refuse to sell the disputed land because title to the property isn't clear, and towns have lost their ability to sell bonds for the same reason.

Because a 1794 treaty between the state of Maine was never ratified by Congress, the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes claim the land they

originally occupied in the state still belongs to them. The federal government, because of its trustee relationship to Indian tribes, has been obliged by the courts to support the Indians in their claims.

The suit has been building through years of legal work and all along the Indians have expressed a willingness to settle the issue out of court. But, according to McLaughlin, Maine officials refused to consider settlement.

The state attorney general's office failed to acknowledge the seriousness of the case for two years and formally intervened only in 1974. "They knew about it," said current state assistant attorney general John Patterson, "but they simply didn't take it seriously."

Now concern has grown to the point that Maine's congressional delegation has introduced a resolution dissolving the Indian's claim to the land, which has been occupied by private owners for 200 years. But Congress can't negate the Indian's monetary damage claims, which now amount to \$25 billion. If the land titles are stripped from the tribes, McLaughlin wrote, "their only alternative will be to press their monetary damage claims of \$25 billion with no mercy, focusing on the smaller land-owners who are unable to pay the amounts involved, and foreclosing on their property."

FOR EXPORT ONLY: POISONS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

By David Weir

(Rolling Stone, February 10, 1977)

"American companies view the Third World as a dumping ground for products banned here ... Because of environmental controls in the U.S., companies are exporting outlawed hazards to other countries, especially poor ones."

A case in point involves the death of 13 children in Brazil; they were killed in 1975 by aldrin, a toxic pesticide sold in the area. The substance is sometimes scattered on vegetation where children play, and rural shopkeepers occasionally dish out flour and sugar with the same scoop used for pesticides.

In 1974 the EPA restricted the use of aldrin to three narrow uses in the U.S. market because, the EPA said, it exposed people to an "unacceptably high cancer risk." The California-based Shell company that manufactured it stopped production, but the firm's multinational parent, Royal Dutch/Shell, transferred manufacture to Holland and shipped the aldrin to Brazil and other countries.

Weir said the deaths in Brazil represent a growing trend in international economics. He charged that some U.S. government agencies aid the export of dangerous chemicals. The Agency for International Development, for example, has given foreign countries money that was used to purchase

pesticides banned in the U.S.

Some of the exported poisons may in the end come home to roost. A Senate subcommittee revealed in January that farmers in Mexico have been using a pesticide banned in the U.S., then shipping crops sprayed with the pesticide back into the States for sale.

CONSUMER GROUPS SEE END IN SIGHT AFTER LONG FIGHT OVER AGENCY

By Linda E. Demkovich
(National Journal, January 29, 1977)

Consumer groups are optimistic that Jimmy Carter's election to the White House will signal the end of a six-year fight over a proposed independent consumer agency.

Legislation to create the agency -- which would argue the consumer cause in proceedings before federal regulatory agencies and in the courts -- is expected to be approved by Congress in February. Consumer leaders are confident that Carter, who has said he hopes to out-Nader Ralph Nader, will sign the measure into law.

Business spokesmen, however, say the President's plans for the agency could differ substantively from what consumer groups have in mind.

Just what course Carter will follow is shrouded in secrecy for the time being, but it seems unlikely that Carter would renege on his promise to the consumer groups even if business presents a convincing case against creating the new agency.

To do that would risk alienating a group that worked hard for his election. It would also risk creating suspicion that he cannot be trusted. In the end, the President's reputation as a man of his word may be more important on this issue than his reputation as the nation's top consumer advocate.

REFLECTIONS ON A TROUBLED PEOPLE: Israel Journal: 1972-1976

By Terence Smith
(Saturday Review, February 5, 1977)

Terence Smith, who recently returned to the United States after four years as the New York Times correspondent in Jerusalem, writes that he came home "deeply skeptical about the prospects for an early settlement in the Middle East.

"It is not that the political problem is beyond solution ... But the human obstacles -- the deep-seated mistrust on both sides, the fear of annihilation, the wounded national honor -- these are the real stumbling blocks."

Israel has lost the sympathy of the world, mainly because the Yom Kippur War in 1973 linked Middle East stability with adequate gasoline supplies in the minds of most persons. "Since the oil-rich Arab states appeared to have the upper hand, most outsiders looked to Israel for the concessions that would prevent another war."

Most Israelis, according to Smith, believe that sooner or later American support for Israel will wane.

In addition to its international problems, Israel is troubled internally by a fragmented political system that has difficulty reaching consensus even on domestic issues, and by a growing division between Jews of European origin and those that immigrated from the Arab states around Israel.

Arabs living in Israel have not been assimilated, and dealing with that population group poses a further future problem for Israel. "The Israeli melting pot has not yet boiled over, but it is obvious that it will do so soon unless concrete steps are taken to heal the rift."

Smith says he assumes that Israel either possesses or could quickly produce nuclear weapons, and that the use of those weapons is not unthinkable to the tiny country, given its' inhabitants' "determination not to be overrun, not to give in, to choose suicide before destruction ... It is not exaggerated patriotism or special courage that makes them fight so well. It is the gut feeling that Israel must win every war or face national annihilation.

"Using a nuclear weapon in an area as confined as the Middle East would almost certainly be suicidal. But, given the psychological factors mentioned above, that does not remove it from the realm of possibility."

NOTES AND COMMENT (The New Yorker, January 24, 1977)

The New Yorker took note of Carter's search for ways of keeping in touch with the people and offered a few recommendations of its own:

--Carter should ask to be addressed as "Mr. Carter," not "Mr. President." "Surely the most powerful man on earth today doesn't need any title at all ... If Mr. Carter were to get rid of this one, it might remind him that while he is the first citizen in the land, he is still merely a citizen."

--Invite workers, housewives, students, small-businessmen, etc. to dinner at the White House for conversation about their views of America's problems.

--Have dinner once a month with a dozen or so randomly chosen people in some city or town, sitting down quietly in the house of one of those people to talk about the country's situation.

--Invite more broadly experienced men and women "whom he knows, whose judgment he trusts, and who seek no private advantage" to come by the White House individually, quietly, to recount what they hear and what they think about his performance in office.

--Get rid of the military honor guard that is customarily reviewed when foreign heads of state visit, and greet common citizens instead of soldiers. "If Mr. Carter wants to display the military might at his command, he would do better to introduce foreign heads of state to the officer who always accompanies him carrying a small black box that contains codes for setting off a nuclear attack."

--Do away with "Hail to the Chief" at White House ceremonies.

RAY MARSHALL: WATCH HIM CREATE CONTROVERSY (Business Week, February 7, 1977)

Ray Marshall, Carter's new labor secretary, thrust himself into controversy recently at his Senate confirmation hearing. In a few hours of testimony, Marshall questioned the adequacy of the President's new economic program, endorsed the right of public employees to strike, and supported the repeal of the right-to-work provision of the Taft-Hartley act. Those views, which Business Week says are more the product of Marshall's candor than any radical bent, led to his being branded an "extremist" by a leading Senate conservative.

The new labor secretary is likely to remain in the center of controversy -- in part because he was selected over former Labor Secretary John Dunlop, the choice of organized labor; partly because of his interest in jobs and partly because Carter's closest black advisers opposed Dunlop. Marshall, probably the only Cabinet member accepted by blacks, liberals and labor, will bear the burden of keeping that fragile coalition together for Carter.

The new labor secretary says he sees his main role as an economic policymaker. Observers predict a possible conflict between Marshall and other economic advisers on the development of an income policy. Charles Schultze is a long-time proponent of wage-price guidelines, and Marshall a long-time opponent.

SALUBRIOUS CITIES (New Times, February 4, 1977)

Washington, D.C., itself is a health hazard. Residents of the District have the shortest life span of any other Americans. New Jersey residents are most likely to get cancer. Rhode Island is number three in cancer, but number one in heart disease. The entire industrialized Ohio River Valley from Wheeling, W. Va., to Pittsburgh, Pa., has unhealthy air.

Where to go for respite?

Science Digest wondered the same thing. The magazine determined for every city and state the degree of air pollution, the average longevity of residents, the quality of medical care and the incidence of fatal auto incidents and killer diseases. By comparing the statistical findings, it compiled the following list of the 10 most salubrious cities:

1. Hawaii (the entire state, including Honolulu)
2. Eugene, Ore.
3. San Francisco
4. St. Cloud, Minn.
5. Austin, Tex.
6. La Junta, Colo.
7. Utica, N.Y.
8. Kanab, Utah
9. Ketchikan, Alaska
10. Middletown, Conn.

LOCKING IN A GOP GOVERNOR: REAGAN'S KEY IN 1980

By Ed Salzman

(New West, January 31, 1977)

Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign for president is already under way, and his troops are hard at work making sure that Reagan forces are in control of California's GOP machinery for the next presidential primary.

They are focusing their efforts on securing a GOP governor, who would presumably have a great deal to say about control of California's delegates to the 1980 convention. Reagan aides have already turned thumbs down on San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, the first GOP candidate for the 1979 gubernatorial race. Wilson criticized Reagan publicly last year.

The former California governor's forces seem to favor Attorney General Evelle J. Younger, who supported Ford last year but avoided Reagan's ire by taking a kid-gloves approach.

The combination of Wilson, Younger and Reagan may produce just the kind of GOP warfare that will guarantee the reelection of Democratic governor Jerry Brown.

HOW THE ALASKA PIPELINE GIVES US THE SHAFT

By Milt Machlin

(New West, January 31, 1977)

Author Milt Machlin paints a gloomy picture as he assays the effects the Alaska pipeline will have on the State of California. "As a result of either disastrously bad planning or an ingenious plot on the part of multinational oil consortium, the State of California now stands in danger of

being inundated with heavy sulphur-loaded Alaskan crude, at what may be disastrous ecological and economic cost."

What concerns Machlin is the plan by Standard of Ohio Co. to construct a "giant oil-receiving center in the Port of Long Beach" for the Alaskan crude. Sohio's own experts estimate that a massive oil spill could occur in the Los Angeles basin every 10 or 20 years.

California Air Resources Board Chairman Tom Quinn's own scenario for an oil spill: "If a tanker spilled only one of its cargo tanks -- 60,000 barrels -- the quantity of hydrocarbons that would evaporate in one day would be 1,800 tons. This is roughly equal to the total quantity of hydrocarbons now being emitted by all sources -- cars, trucks, refineries, power plants and other industries -- in the Los Angeles Basin. Clearly, an oil spill can only be described as an air pollution disaster."

From that, Machlin deduces: "So 'only' every ten or twenty year, Southern California could expect the following: symptoms for healthy people following a massive spill would include headaches, coughing and lingering respiratory discomfort. Just as dangerous, but nonsymptomatic, would be damage done to red blood cells, and the increased risk of cancer, which might occur. Among more susceptible groups even more serious consequence would be expected."

In addition, the current plan for transporting the refined oil eastward calls for converting a westward-flowing natural gas pipeline -- a resource which California, like all other states, desperately needs -- into an eastward-flowing oil pipeline.

Even now, should the oil companies decide to bypass California and ship the Alaskan crude directly to the East, the prospect of oil tankers skirting the California coast daily still looms.

Every way, California loses, and Machlin asks: "Should California suffer further degradation of its marginal atmosphere? Risk death, injury and disease to its population in order to make a temporary factional reduction in oil imports and an enormous profit for the oil companies? Or is there some way we can put the Alaskan pipeline shaft right where it belongs?"

OF SPECIAL INTEREST: A new book by Gloria Emerson, Winners and Losers: Battles, Retreats, Gains, Losses and Ruins from a Long War. Emerson's catalogue of the Vietnam War and its effects on America is the record of one "whom the war truly touched (and who) inevitably became obsessed by what she had seen and what the war had done," according to a review of the book by C.D.B. Bryan in Saturday Review.

THE ANTI-ARAB BOYCOTT BILL -- WELCOME TO BUSINESS'S HARD TIMES

By Richard E. Cohen
(National Journal, January 29, 1977)

Writing in the National Journal, Cohen predicts that congressional approval of some form of anti-boycott legislation is a virtual certainty -- with or without support from the Carter administration.

A number of questions remain, however. "Will the new law be tough and effective or merely cosmetic?" What will be the law's impact on diplomacy in the Middle East, on U.S. trade with Arab countries, and on the price and availability of Arab oil?

"Advocates for the boycott legislation feel they have sufficient support in Congress to pass tough legislation....They do not believe the various business and political groups opposing the bill have the muscle to force a significant retreat from the proposals already filed in the Senate and House." In fact, Cohen says that business interests, which had been relying on the Ford Administration to quietly kill the bill, have been caught short with the change in administrations.

He hypothesizes, however, that business interests might not suffer badly: "there is a slight possibility that President Carter may pull back from his campaign declaration that compliance with the boycott is a 'disgrace' if he determines that signing the legislation might threaten his plans for a major Mideast peace initiative or be viewed as an adverse signal by the Arab oil cartel. The result could be legislation that sounds tougher than it is."

Cohen concludes that the final outcome of the boycott legislation may very well indicate "how enduring Jimmy Carter's honeymoon with Congress will be and how responsive he is to lobbying pressures from big business."

HOW WE WILL BEAT THE ENERGY CRISIS

By Andrew Tobias
(New York Magazine, January 31, 1977)

To beat the energy crisis the United States needs: a substantial gasoline tax to encourage economy car use; an end to controls on natural gas prices (with a windfall profits tax if necessary) and a six-month stockpile supply of oil.

Those are goals yet to be met, but Tobias noted encouraging progress toward conservation in some areas of the country. For example:

--A paving company recycles asphalt, and could save 700 million gallons of petroleum-based asphalt a year.

--A Boca Raton condominium has cut its energy consumption by more than half, primarily by using waste heat from air conditioners to heat water, computerizing the air conditioning control system and replacing mercury-vapor lights with sodium-vapor lights.

--A trucking company has increased mileage by redesigning its trucks.

--Amana and other manufacturers have come out with refrigerators that use up to 60 per cent less electricity.

--Heat pumps are being used as alternatives to conventional (and wasteful) heating-and-cooling systems.

--Trash and sludge are being burned for energy.

--HUD will be writing new conservation standards that will apply to almost every new building put up after 1979.

Such measures "can save the country hundreds of billions of dollars that would otherwise go to OPEC, and save the earth vast amounts of irreplaceable fossil fuel (and prevent its attendant pollution). Those two savings alone, it seems to me, are reason enough for a wartime-like energy-conservation effort."

LABOR'S NEW SOUTHERN STRATEGY (Business Week, February 7, 1977)

Organized labor, convinced that it must either move south or face continually shrinking membership, has quietly begun the groundwork for a major new organizing drive in the South. The key to labor's efforts is the Labor Reform Act of 1977, introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the labor subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

The bill would speed up the representative election process, and alleviate "what unions believe is a legal imbalance that permits employers to thwart organizing efforts with excessive delaying tactics."

Labor will push for repeal of Section 14b but only as a diversionary tactic, in hopes that the furor over right to work will allow the Reform Act to slip quietly through Congress. Top AFL-CIO officials think this year is the only chance to pass the bill, and have organized a coordinating committee to push for legislative action.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON By Cato (National Review, February 4, 1977)

The grounding of the Argo Merchant did not result in an environmental disaster -- but there is a conspiracy afoot to perpetuate that myth for use as ammunition in the fight against offshore oil drilling and for divestiture of energy concerns, according to Cato.

Cato's letter reported that the massive oil slick off the Massachusetts coast did not sink to the bottom, destroying all ocean life in its wake. He explained that the spilled substance was #6 fuel oil, which is lighter than sea water and floated until coagulating into tar balls which finally

did sink. The balls, however, have hard outer surfaces and are inert and nontoxic.

No knows this, he charged, because the media, particularly the networks, have conspired with several liberal Senators to keep this information from the general public. Their hope is that the memory of the massive and destructive oil spill can be used to generate support for legislation curbing offshore drilling and divestiture of the oil companies.

In frustration, Cato noted: "Given the right sort of coverage, a disaster that wasn't can be almost as effective as a disaster that was."

BUT DID THEY REALLY WANT TO WIN?

By John W. Gofman
(Mother Jones, February/March, 1977)

Voters in six states handed overwhelming defeats last year to environmentalists who sought to restrict nuclear power. The reason: environmentalists didn't care enough about winning.

Environmental activists made a serious mistake, "a mistake common to people who feel they are on the side of angels." They tried to win votes on the issue's intellectual merits. People don't decide their votes on such amorphous issues as nuclear safety, the health of future generations and humankind's legacy of radioactive waste, Gofman wrote. They vote in their perceived economic self-interests.

Industry won the elections in those six states through campaigns of "facts, half-truths and outright lies" centering on predicted layoffs and price hikes that would occur if nuclear energy were restricted.

"The tragedy is that we could have won, I believe, if environmentalists had made the other choice -- had said, yes, the initiatives would ban nuclear power, and that would be just fine, for both safety reasons and economic ones."

UNEMPLOYMENT AND TAXES

By Arthur B. Laffer
(National Review, February 4, 1977)

In this position paper on how to improve the nation's economic woes, Laffer asserted that the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act "will do the reverse of what it promises. It will:

- 1) Reduce total employment;
- 2) Make growth more cyclical and less stable, resulting in
- 3) Higher prices."

Laffer's overriding concern is "the wedge": the difference between the wages firms pay and the wages employees receive. It consists of income taxes, payroll taxes, excise taxes, sales taxes, property taxes and the cost of government-mandated paperwork. As taxes go up, Laffer pointed out, it costs more for a company to employ each individual, who in turn receives less in take-home pay. The result is a lowered incentive for the employer to hire more workers and for the worker to produce -- thereby causing reductions in total productivity and causing the cycle to repeat.

The only way to achieve a sustainable high level of output is to reduce the tax wedge on producers and workers and cut government spending, Laffer said. He called for cuts in taxes on corporate-held capital, personal income taxes and the "implicit taxes," such as minimum wage laws, "complicated tax schedules, arcane building codes and other modern bureaucratic developments."

STRUGGLE IN STEEL

By Ken Bode

(The New Republic, February 5, 1977)

Lloyd McBride and Edward Sadlowski are battling to succeed retiring United Steelworkers of America President I.W. Abel in what Bode called "a classic confrontation between the insurgent and the anointed."

Sadlowski, who has become a "press hero," a younger, more liberal candidate with a theme of "union democracy," faces opposition not only from McBride but also from Abel. Both men "charge that Sadlowski is a means for outsiders...to use their money to gain a toehold in the union, control its ideas and use it as a base to change society."

Should McBride win, he is expected to push for abandonment of ballot elections in favor of election by convention officers, and a joint commitment by other union chiefs to tighten up federal laws in order to keep non-members from being involved in union business.

Both sides admit the battle may be decided by the number of voters who go to the polls, and say that opinion throughout the labor movement leans toward a McBride victory. The question is whether "the much-vaunted insurrectionary mood among younger workers actually exists, and whether Eddie Sadlowski has tapped that mood" strongly enough to win a surprise victory.

PASS THE SALT CAREFULLY

(The Economist, London, January 29, 1977)

The Economist claims a successful, balanced SALT II is going to be harder to achieve than was SALT I, for two reasons. One, both sides have produced and planned new and more complicated weapons since 1972, and it will be difficult to counterbalance them.

Two, SALT I allowed the Russians more missiles than the Americans, and they have acquired a numerical advantage in almost every area.

The magazine suggests four guidelines for a new agreement:

--"The numerical limits imposed on different kinds of weapons should be checkable by reconnaissance satellite or otherwise...

--"Any numerical advantage the Russians retain should not be remotely within range of giving them the power of a disarming first strike.

--"Even short of that, their advantage in numbers...should not be so large that America's allies, or American public opinion, might come to fear that it was tantamount to absolute superiority; because that would paralyze the American president's power to act in the world.

--"Therefore the Russians should either accept a reduction in some of the things where they are now ahead...or else allow the Americans to close part of the numbers gap by making use of the one thing where they are still technologically ahead: cruise missiles."

WEATHER REPORT: BERNARDINE'S CONFESSION AND THE GANG OF FOUR

By Ron Rosenbaum
(New Times, February 4, 1977)

The revolutionary Weather Underground Organization (WUO) is in revolt. An internal split threatens to wreak havoc with one of the last remnants of the turbulence of the sixties.

The split resulted from the appearance of the group's five leaders in Emile de Antonio's documentary film "Underground." Bernardine Dohrn and other WUO members have now denounced the film.

News of infighting surfaced with a January 16, New York Times report quoting two documents that had been distributed among members of the underground. One document includes Dohrn's purported signature and thumbprint and contains her "confession," which Rosenbaum describes as "a complete turnabout,...a thorough denunciation of herself and such harsh and final testimony against four of her closest comrades that some sympathizers reading it for the first time are shocked enough to raise the question of 'brainwashing'..."

But the other four's side of the story has not yet been told and there is still a WUO faction loyal to them. Rumors abound that they are considering "surfacing" -- and their former lawyers stand ready to defend them if they do.

WHIPPING BOY
By Sanford Ungar
(Atlantic Monthly, February, 1977)

"We did not create experts, we did not create improvements; we created a monster," Congressman Joe Skubitz (R-Kan.) said recently of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). "What started out to be a laudable program has turned into a nightmare."

Skubitz is not alone in questioning the intent and effectiveness of OSHA. Ungar wrote that two major mistakes in the early stages of OSHA's development have caused continuing opposition to the agency.

Primarily, OSHA's methods of adopting its initial standards were poor, using out-of-date and inappropriate guidelines borrowed from business and professional groups. A second factor hurting OSHA in its early days was its immediate politization, including a memo from the first administrator, George Guenther, saying "no highly controversial standards" would be effected during politically sensitive times, and also that the White House should see the potential of "a properly managed OSHA" as a tool for raising campaign funds from the business community.

Legislatures have suggested that OSHA's functions be redistributed to the states.

TOMATOES
By Thomas Whiteside
(The New Yorker, January 24, 1977)

Searching for the reason that tomatoes don't taste good anymore, Thomas Whiteside discovered that the U.S. tomato industry has abandoned flavor in favor of durability.

Tomatoes picked green and ripened in gas chambers are easier to ship, and Florida growers now are breeding tomatoes that ripen better in gas chambers than they would if left on the vine.

They're also breeding tougher tomatoes. One scientist demonstrated the durability of a new strain by tossing it six feet into the air and letting it drop to the floor, where it did not break. Whiteside later calculated the tomato had survived an impact two and one-half times greater than American automobile bumpers must withstand in order to meet federal safety standards.

(In a related matter, the Wall Street Journal reported this week that all those tough new tomatoes aren't immune to cold weather, and many of them froze in the recent Florida cold snap. We'll be eating Mexican tomatoes for a while, the Journal says, which are more expensive but are still ripened on the vine the old-fashioned way.)

WHY JIMMY CARTER DOESN'T HIRE JIMMY CARTERS

By Charles Peters

(The Washington Monthly, February, 1977)

"An important point has been missed in the criticism of Jimmy Carter's Cabinet and sub-Cabinet choices. It is that Carter failed to take advantage of his unique knowledge of the able people out there in the part of America that is beyond the Northeast Network....I had hoped Carter would realize that there were lots of people out there just like Jimmy Carter and Jody Powell..."

So said Charles Peters as he criticised Carter for bypassing fresh, new faces to appoint instead members of what he termed the "Northeast Network." He said "the trouble with the Newtork is that most people in it...don't really believe in democracy. They simply haven't had the experience [in dealing with ordinary citizens] to support such a belief."

Peters took particular aim at the appointment of "Patricia Roberts 'Two for One' Harris" as Secretary of HUD. He said Harris lacks expertise in both the areas of housing and urban development, and criticised her service on the board of directors of the National Bank of Washington.

THE REFINED AND THE CRUDE

A reveiw of John M. Blair's The Control of Oil

By John Kenneth Galbraith

(New York Review of Books, February 3, 1977)

The late John M. Blair worked with the Federal Trade Commission and then, for 13 years, was chief economist of the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly. Unlike most such staff people, who usually wind up working for big corporations, Blair was probably not "open to purchase," Galbraith said.

In his book, Blair claims that much of the oil shortage following the Yom Kippur war and the so-called oil embargo was, in fact, the result of a decision taken earlier to eviscerate the private-brand marketers who, with new, efficient self-service stations, were making great inroads into the retail market for gasoline.

He recommends breaking up oil companies by ending the symbiotic relationship between monopolies and "a compliant government"; breaking the horizontal dominance of the petroleum majors; halting "the invasion of competitive areas of energy supply by the petroleum giants"; putting an end to the majors' vertical control; and restructuring "the multinationals that now perform the conflict-of-interest role as producers in, and marketing agents for, the OPEC nations."

TOMORROW: A LOOK AHEAD FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL
(U.S. News & World Report, February 7, 1977)

"As Carter takes tighter hold of the government, he has this going for him: Americans seem to be making fewer demands on Washington. People still want help in solving problems, but -- faith in costly government schemes is dimming. Fiscal conservatism is coming back into style."

Examples are cited from five cities. In San Francisco, California Gov. Jerry Brown "is even urging taxpayers to volunteer their services in state-operated institutions such as hospitals to curb costs and hold down future increases in spending..."

"All this gives the new Carter administration time and breathing space."

PROBLEM AT THE PENTAGON
By Sanford J. Ungar
(Atlantic Monthly, February)

Among the inheritances President Carter received from the Ford administration is the question of what to do with General George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, whose candid views on world affairs have caused much stir.

"Despite all the trouble he has caused, Brown apparently commands an unusual degree of respect and admiration from his military colleagues." To fire him might "provoke serious resentment among the military, who are already suspicious of Carter," Ungar wrote.

Brown's second term ends in June 1978. Whether he remains in office until then may depend on his ability "to be quiet and politically well behaved in the meantime."

MERCENARIES OR CONSCRIPTS
By John Osborne
(The New Republic, Feb. 5, 1977)

Despite Pentagon efforts to attract a diversity of recruits to the "volunteer army," manpower levels in the military corps are unsteady and disproportionate. Osborne fears that the army is becoming increasingly more mercenary than volunteer, enticing mostly blacks with its career-type employment and substantial pay scales.

Although it may be too late now to return to the military draft system, Osborne suggests that bringing the draft back would help do away with the racial distortions and disorders now prevalent in the corps. In addition, it could bring endorsement of a proposed youth-service play that has been rejected so far because of fears that enactment would further decrease the numbers of army volunteers.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS, REPUBLICAN ECONOMICS

By Robert Shrum
(New Times, Feb. 4, 1977)

President Carter and his top advisers have adopted Republican-style economic policies that favor big business over social goals, Shrum wrote.

In so doing, Carter falls in the tradition of Democratic presidents in recent years. "Following the 'capital strike' and the recession of 1937, Roosevelt gave up the ghost of fundamental reform. Never since has a Democrat in the White House been a consistent match for business power, which more often has been the master of the national economy...

"In effect," he concludes, "Jimmy Carter has told only the poor and the jobless to ask what they can do for their country."

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT (U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 7, 1977)

Dr. David P. Rall, director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Science, told U.S. News in an interview that the United States is making progress in cleaning its environment.

But he warned of a possible increase in cancer death rates as a result of the chemical revolution in the U.S. and other industrialized countries. He said the chemicals cause many other diseases besides cancer, and the public is only beginning to recognize this fact.

Rall said a clean-burning engine for cars, a way to move electricity over greater distances and a technology to make solar energy work would be the changes of the greatest benefit to the overall health of the American people.

To compile this summary, the news summary staff read current issues of:

- Atlantic Monthly
- Broadcasting
- Business Week
- Ebony
- Human Events
- Mother Jones
- Ms.
- National Journal
- National Review
- New Republic
- New Times
- New West
- New York
- New York Review of Books
- New Yorker
- Psychology Today
- Roll Call
- Rolling Stone
- Saturday Review
- Sports Illustrated
- The Economist
- U.S. News and World Report
- Washington Monthly
- Washingtonian

We are just beginning to compile a regular reading list for this weekly summary and welcome any suggestions about publications to be added to the list.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

Tim Kraft -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Lipshutz

re: Staff instructions memo

cc Tim
Kipshantz

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To: White House Staff
From: Robert Lipshutz
Subj: general instructions

The President has asked me to relay to you some procedural instructions, based on material he has reviewed and his own thoughts for our working relationships. This memorandum should be treated by you as a confidential document.

I Representing the President

- 1) this memorandum is being directed to people who are looked upon as representatives of the President --- by Congress, by the Cabinet, the news media, and others. You should strive particularly hard to avoid any semblance of arrogance, bossism, or discourtesy. President Carter would expect this as a matter of course from any staff member, from his office of state senator to that of the Democratic nominee. Given recent abuses in this Office, it is imperative that we comport ourselves in a courteous and helpful way.
- 2) do not say "the White House wants". You should only say "the President wants" or "the President has asked me to" if you have direct verbal or specific written instructions from the President.
- 3) work to make your office responsive; answer mail and return calls promptly. Calls from Congress, the Cabinet, and elected officials should be returned by at least the same day. All substantive calls should be carefully logged.
- 4) be open to suggestions on how to make our offices more open and accessible.
- 5) hopefully you have realized by now that your position makes you eminently quotable. And, hopefully, you will realize that most of what you hear and observe in the White House is most appropriately confined to our own staff's work and discussion. It is neither prudent or professional of you to discuss business or personalities socially or in interview.

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tim
JC

February 5, '77

To: President Carter

From: Tim Kraft

Subj: staff instructions memo

I have drafted the attached memorandum, according to your note, from several sources and with some poetic license.

I am suggesting that, with your concurrence and that of Bob Lipshutz, the memorandum should go out under the name of the latter, for several reasons:

- 1) although it's a confidential staff memorandum, a leak should probably be presumed, and, while some references to Rumsfeld's rules were paraphrased, it is not appropriate that the connection be made with you.
- 2) along the same lines, the references to reticence and discretion (# 5, first page), however skillfully worded, would be seized upon by the press as a 'Presidential muzzle'.
- 3) the general tone and nature of some of the directives, particularly those that apply to dealing with you, best come from a respected senior staff member rather than yourself.

✓

_____ with Bob's concurrence, send as written

with additions

_____ rewrite the damned thing for me

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ok
J

have consulted with
others involved in the
subject.

II Working with the President

- 1) be candid, succinct, and precise in your communications with President Carter, verbal or written. Do not try to shade or minimize adverse news; do not hesitate to say 'I don't know', if you don't know. He will be best served if we simply give it to him straight. *He prefers brief written memos, with a recommendation - after you*
- 2) if you make a mistake, acknowledge it immediately and work with those involved, if any, to correct it. To attempt to hide or cover it will only compound the problem.
- 3) personal attacks on colleagues or other members of the Administration are to be *completely* avoided. If you have a bias about a person (or policy) under discussion, you should acknowledge it up front. *Otherwise, you will find the President quickly considering your dismissal.*
- 4) the need to conserve the President's most valuable commodity --- his time --- and his own desire to be accessible are often in conflict. You should treat most frugally your own privilege of access, and constantly question your priorities: does the matter absolutely have to have the President's attention? Would a brief memorandum or a phone call suffice? What makes a personal visitation necessary?

III Your health

- 1) keep it. Take to heart the President's note with regard to your family life.
- 2) if you don't have a sense of humor, go out and get one: the pressure cooker atmosphere of this office is a fact of life, and, as an escape valve, a sense of humor is probably the most moral, legal and readily available.

5) the Vice-President speaks for the President, and may be more available on occasion. Go to him with difficult problems. Within the White House we have one administration to represent - Carter/Mondale.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

Ham Jordan -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter from Gerald Rafshoon

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Copy to Ham

Gerald Rafshoon

Jimmy —
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN,
cc: Ham
J

Thank you for the
thrill of spending a night
in the White House. Also
an opportunity to be able to
word to the American public
that you indeed are keeping
your own thermostat
lowered.

The reaction to the
Lieside Chart was uniformly
good - especially regarding
its infamy.
I think I agree with

GERALD RAFSHOON ADVERTISING, inc.
1422 West Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309/ Area Code 404/892-3581

Gerald Rafshoon

with Rosemary that
once every 3 months
is a better interval than
every 6 weeks.

Ying

P.S.

Random names for consideration:

Pierre Salinger - Auth. to France

Frank Marbury - F.C.C.

Both want respective jobs,

Both qualified, but I don't know
anything else about them.

GERALD RAFSHOON ADVERTISING, inc.
1422 West Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309/ Area Code 404/892-3581

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1977

Greg Schneiders -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

re: Signing of Commissions
by signature machine

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Per your request, the attached
was signed by the signature
machine.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1977

MR PRESIDENT:

Thus far, we have been sending Commission documents to you for your personal signature. This was necessary until a facsimile of your signature was made for use on the signature machine.

In the past, commissions have been signed by the machine. Since the appointment had already been approved by signing the nomination document or other memoranda of approval, your predecessors believed it was unnecessary to formally sign the commission document.

If you approve, we can continue this practice by having the Commissions signed by the machine.

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐

Rick Hutcheson

Rick

*Let me
see one
of machine
signed ones
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-7-77

To Rodney Kennedy - Minott

Thanks again to you &
Polly for making it possible
for me to be here. I am
glad to know she is getting
along so well.

Bob, Ham & I are trying
to figure out the best reason
to get you to leave Atherton
& join our administration.

Your friend

Jimmy

THIS MEMORANDUM HAS BEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ



Attached is a very personal letter to you from Rodney Kennedy-Minott, which he particularly wanted me to hand to you personally.

I am sure that you will want to give a personal response.

With reference to the diplomatic appointments question, I know that Hamilton is already working on this.

Attachment

Rodney Kennedy-Minott
297 Selby Lane

Atherton, Ca.
94025

Dear Mr. President:

It was a total thrill and very moving for Polly and myself to see you, Rosalynn and the children the day after the Inauguration. Obviously, it will remain the highpoint of our lives no less than yours. The whole week was great. And I'll still adopt Chip and Caron and Phil Wise anytime you let them go !

Hamilton and I have had some manic communication with respect to any help I might give the administration. Attached are two memos I wrote to Ham and Barbara Blum during the transition period. The two of them in essence describe what interests me and where I think I could make a contribution. (I have my resumé and files over in the Old Executive Office Building, as well.)

Attached also is a letter my friend Alan Cranston wrote to Secretary Vance about three overseas non-career slots that interest me mightily and where I think I might serve effectively. (I speak French--it is rusty; I have travelled extensively in Europe and the British Isles and I have an excellent background not only in US history but Western European history and the history of the British Empire and Commonwealth.)

You know, I love and honor Hamilton. I'd do anything for him. My primary preference would be to help him in some capacity and we've had a few words on that topic and exchanged some correspondence. But my second area of interest lies in the diplomatic field. I've also contacted Sen. Frank Church and am enlisting his support, too. I thought it proper that I contact them to introduce me to Secretary Vance rather than requesting poor Ham to offer up my name and resumé from the White House. Any agency chief dislikes having a political appointee-candidate foisted on them and if the Secretary is interested he or his aides may then ask the White House about me. Do you agree that that is the proper procedure ?

There is another very personal aspect: Polly. Her recovery has been superb. Her doctor, the children and myself are agreed that she is in excellent condition after the brutality of that California political campaign last spring. But she misses the role of being the Mother to her children she once had since they are now figuratively grownup. My insistence to her that they need as much as ever but in a different way hasn't made that much impact upon her. She doesn't really like my academic world but we are very dependent upon each other and working together. The children very much want us to move either to Washington or go overseas. They believe (as I do) that helping me establish a new life in either Washington or overseas would give their Mother an excellent chance to work with me closely fashioning a meaningful role for herself as well as me. The East Coast is familiar to her as her Father's family came from Northern Virginia and she attended college in New York. She loves Washington and we have many friends there. There is more a sense of permanence back there than there is here. And if we went overseas I'd be almost totally dependent upon her to help maintain a foreign station. She needs that role and responsibility. And she would be superb. You've been an excellent and compassionate friend these past few months and it has helped sustain us. Now we'd like to repay you and do as excellent job for you in whatever capacity that transpires.

Most respectfully yours,



R. Kennedy-Minott, PhD.

PS. I thought you'd be amused by the picture.

Please forgive my typing

errors.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 20, 1977

Honorable Cyrus Vance
Secretary Designate
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Cy,

A long time friend of mine, Rodney Kennedy-Minott, Professor of History at Stanford, Portland State and California State University, Hayward, has contacted me about his interest in serving as U.S. Ambassador to Ireland, Luxembourg or New Zealand. It's a pleasure to give my support for his appointment.

An active Democrat as well as educator, Rod has a number of distinguished publications to his credit. His name appears in the Who's Who in the West. Above all, I believe that Rod Kennedy-Minott's intelligence, sensitivity, and integrity of character would serve our country well in an overseas Ambassadorship. I hope you will give his qualifications your every consideration. Enclosed are further biographical materials for your review.

Sincerely,



Alan Cranston

Enclosure



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAYWARD

HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA 94542

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
School of Arts, Letters, and Social Sciences
Telephone: 415/884-3207

December 1976

To: Hamilton and Barbara
From: Rodney Kennedy-Minott *RK*

I've specified areas where I'd like to be considered:

1. National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities
2. White House staff doing political liaison
3. Environmental protection
4. And, possibly, member of a "Special Department" trouble shooting team.

But--I'd now like to add another category: diplomatic/ambassadorial. Specifically, either Ireland (Dublin) or Luxembourg. Both are non-career slots. FDR made a habit of having a high percentage of his non-career appointees come from the ranks of professional historians* I suppose one of the most notable was Claude Powers who wrote a classic book on the Reconstruction Period titled Tragic Era. Ambassadors should be good observers, articulate, candid, and imaginative. Hopefully, I possess some of those qualities. In addition, I do speak, read and write French although it is rusty. Perhaps even more important is the fact that I have a professional knowledge of Western Civilization and a current knowledge of European affairs plus those of the British Isles. And I've travelled all over Europe.

This idea, I confess, didn't originate with me. I hadn't rated myself on that level yet several of my colleagues from the world of politics and the world of academe do which, frankly, surprised me. But now that I dwell upon it I'm immodest enough to say that perhaps they have a point. Why Ireland or Luxembourg. They seemed attainable, comfortable and ^{xx} suitable. I not only have the historical perspective and knowledge but ethnically my roots are both Irish and French. In short, I have an affinity for both cultures.

In any case would you place my Swiftian "immodest proposal" on file ? Thanks.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

* Kennedy appointed Edwin O. Reischauer to Japan.
Bohlen & Kennan were career officers, of course.
xx "comfortable" in a cultural sense not an "easy" sense.



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAYWARD

HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA 94542

December 14

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
School of Arts, Letters, and Social Sciences
Telephone: 415/884-3207

Dear Hamilton and Barbara:

Just as it took me several weeks to pinpoint^w some slots on the domestic side, I am now refining my requests with respect to some jobs in the area of foreign relations. As my prior memo stated I speak French although it is rusty; I have travelled extensively in Europe and Asia; I have an excellent background in European history no less than in U.S. History. And I reminded you that FDR made extensive use of historians in the area of representation. (Also my brother served the US government in foreign affairs from 1947 to 1972 when he retired; thus such duty is not unknown in my family.)

Bahamas and/or Jamaica: these are supposed to be "easy duty" stations. From the standpoint of climate they are. From the standpoint of ferment in the Caribbean they may prove to be flashpoints. Especially Jamaica.

Belgium: still a North European key area both in terms of geographic location and the fact that NATO headquarters are there.

Ireland: every Irish-American who had even a tangential connection with the campaign will apply. But I wish to warn you of something. Too many I-A's approach Ireland through mists of sentimentalism and too many thus think they can "do something" about the "troubles up north." Our Ambassador in Dublin has to represent the U.S.A. and be in accord with the policies of the host country wherein such policies do not compromise the government of the United States. No U.S. official, therefore, should allow a subjective appreciation for the mystical legends of Ireland's tortured history to cloud his or her mind and thus distort the thinking processes. That isn't to say one shouldn't have an appreciation of the Irish and their history. But the American Ambassador is not there to right old wrongs. I'm proud of being Irish but it's been 300 years since my family were forced off their lands and were shipped to the BWI and eventually found their way to Maryland. My mind is not suffused in sentimentalism about things Irish. I'm objective.

Luxembourg: the people there speak their own patois you know, but French and German are secondary languages. Iron ore is her most important export. People laugh about the Grand Duchy but it is a vital rail and communications link. I hiked through Luxembourg well over 20 years ago. Part of that ghastly "Battle of the Bulge" took place there.

Australia and/or New Zealand: I've never been to either country. Right after World War II ended we splashed ashore in the Japanese home islands and I and my unit~~s~~ were brigaded with Australians and New Zealanders. They were an extraordinary bunch. We don't usually think of those nations in terms of Asia yet we should. Racially and culturally they are the only persons in Asia akin to ourselves. With the continuing collapse of the British Commonwealth NZ and Australia are ever more dependent upon us. I believe we tend to take them for granted which is not a wise policy if, indeed, it is a policy at all.

There are some independent agencies, also:

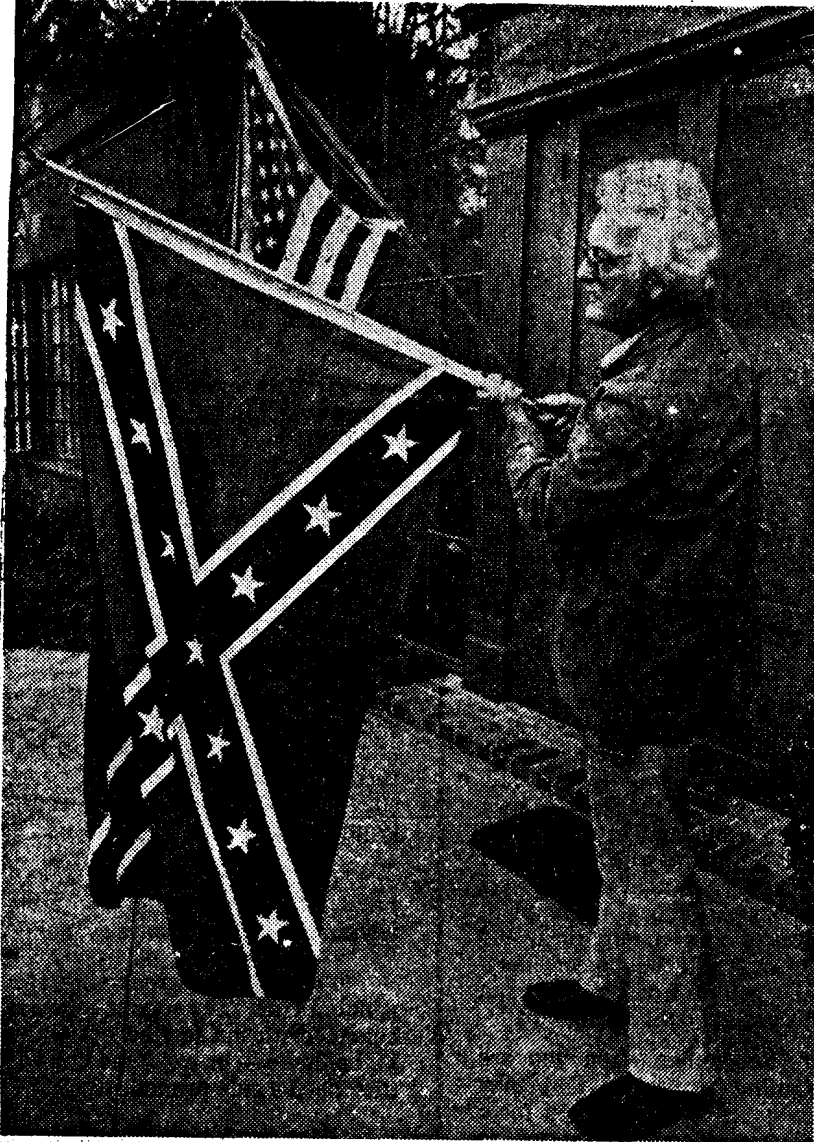
- a. US Representative to the United Nations
 - b. Alternate Representative
 - c. UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - d. International Commission the United States and Canada
- (I have a profound respect for the Canadians -- French as well as British.) I have travelled extensively in Canada.

Once again I'm sorry that it's taken me so long to organize my dossier into respective areas for domestic jobs and foreign relations. But as was true of most of us whose relationship with Jimmy goes back to December 1974, you just didn't think in terms of "Washington jobs." And I've also noticed that I've had a hard time persuading supporters who were with us from the beginning to send in resumes. I've had no such problems with a vast number of folks who've entered our lives in recent months.

I'd appreciate it if you'd attach this to my ever-expanding file. Hopefully, this will be the last such document. Many thanks.

Rodney O'G. Kennedy-Minott, PhD.

San Francisco Chronicle 15
Wed., Jan. 19, 1977



Rodney Kennedy-Minott has a confederate flag in front yard to symbolize his faith in the New South and the new President

PAUL H. NITZE

1500 Wilson Blvd.
Suite 1500
Arlington, Va. 22209

February 7, 1977

The Honorable John J. Sparkman
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

When, some ten years ago, it became increasingly clear that the United States had become strategically and politically overcommitted in Vietnam, two schools of thought began to emerge as to the proper future direction of our national security policy. In one view, U.S. foreign and defense problems would continue, indeed might become more serious as a result of Vietnam, and could well call for even more emphasis and greater prudence than had been devoted to them in the past. In the contrasting view, the problems of the past had arisen largely from our own errors springing from over-emphasis on foreign policy, and particularly its defense aspects. Those taking the latter view believed our true strategic interests were limited to Western Europe, Japan and Israel; that the USSR presented our only military threat and that that threat could be deterred with forces less capable than those that had already been authorized. Therefore--so the argument ran--significant cuts could and should be made in a wide range of defense programs requested by the Executive Branch. It was hoped that the Soviet Union would agree to make certain parallel cuts, or at least reciprocate by restraining the pace of its own programs.

There can be no question that Mr. Paul Warnke, who has now been nominated to be both Director of ACDA and head of the U.S. SALT Delegation, has been one of the most active, vocal and persistent advocates of the second point of view.

In the last year or so, an important debate has arisen over the current state and future trends of the defense situation of the United States and of those countries whose

interests are important to us and generally parallel to our own. I believe there is now a wide consensus that the evidence indicates that the situation could become serious at some time in the future, given a continuation of current trends. There are, however, differences of opinion as to how soon this may occur.

It is in this context that I suggest the nomination of Mr. Warnke be considered. I believe that his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Budget, given on March 9, 1976, is relevant; particularly the last few pages thereof. He there makes it clear that he regards the principal deterrent protecting Europe, the Middle East and Japan to be the probability that the U.S. would initiate, if necessary, the use of tactical nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union, with the further probability that this would escalate to the nuclear destruction of everything he considers worth caring for and planning about in the United States. He appears to advocate this policy concurrently with taking a highly cavalier attitude concerning significant cuts, not only in almost all elements of those U.S. conventional capabilities but also in those improved U.S. nuclear capabilities that might make such escalation less likely. In listening to his testimony at the time, I was reminded of Secretary John Foster Dulles and his short-lived doctrine of massive nuclear retaliation; in 1953, however, there was the critical difference that we then still had a virtual nuclear monopoly.

I am concerned that Mr. Warnke, who has spoken with such certainty on matters of military requirements, weapons capabilities, and strategy, may nevertheless not be a qualified student or competent judge of any of these matters. It is claimed that he is a superb negotiator. I am unfamiliar with his successes in this area. I recognize that he has certain abilities as an advocate, but at least with respect to defense matters, these do not include clarity or consistency of logic. I doubt that such advocacy has much chance of success against the strategy and tactics of the highly serious and competent Soviet negotiators.

It is proper that the President's nominations be supported unless there are strong reasons for not doing so. In this instance, however, I cannot bring myself to believe that the Senate would be well advised to give its consent to Mr. Warnke's

appointment. This view is reinforced by the consideration that if confirmed, Mr. Warnke would serve not only as Director of ACDA, but also as head of the U.S. SALT Delegation, charged with the basic and detailed negotiations with the Soviet SALT Delegation at Geneva. I do not believe that, in today's circumstances, it is wise to have one man doing both jobs.

Sincerely yours,

Paul H. Nitze

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

C
/

PAUL H. NITZE

1500 Wilson Blvd.
Suite 1500
Arlington, Va. 22209

February 7, 1977

Mr. Charles H. Kirbo
King & Spalding
2500 Trust Company Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Kirbo:

As I mentioned to you in our telephone
conversation earlier today, I enclose a copy
of the letter I have sent to Senator Sparkman.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Nitze

Enclosure